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Ertrag und Einkommen auf der Grundlage einer rein subjectiven Wertlehre. By PROFESSOR DR. ROBERT LIEFMANN. (Jena : Gustav Fisher, 1907.)

PROFESSOR LIEFMANN'S pamphlet deserves the careful consideration of economists. The main point of his position can be stated shortly, although it is not easy to see how far-reaching the logical results of it may be. Is it true that "All production, which is not technically unsuccessful, gives rise to a profit (*Ertrag*)"? "No," says Professor Liefmann. Land, labour, and capital produce products; whether such products are industrial goods (*wirtschaftliche Güter*), or, in other words, whether there is a profit, depends upon the subjective valuation of them by mankind. Demand, which is psychological and subjective, gives value. Products, not values, are made by the technical processes of production. Similarly, costs are not products, or means of production, or work, but are the value of means of production or worth. It is not true that the value of finished products is derived from the value of the raw material and means of production; it is the value of the finished product that gives the value to the means of production. Such, in brief, is the contention.

It is the case that before 1870 economists had strangely neglected the demand side of the problem, and, consequently, had an erroneous theory of value; later economists have doubtless made use of expressions which are not accurate—expressions which confuse the thing and the value of the thing, and which appear to assume that value may exist without demand. How far such inaccuracies of expression have really represented confusion of thought and have led to definite errors in their results can only be determined by a careful criticism of each economist's writings. Such a criticism cannot be undertaken here. *Ertrag und Einkommen* is so short (only seventy-two pages) that anyone can easily find time to read it; it was most wise of the author to publish his views in this way and other than in a ponderous treatise. His arguments are clearly stated; the national economists should meet them or confess their errors.

C. P. SANGER

Die Exportpolitik der Kartelle. By DR. WILLI MORGENROTH, Chief Librarian of the Cologne Commercial College (*Handels-Hochschule*). Pp. 119. (Leipzig : Duncker und Humblot, 1907.)

DR. W. MORGENROTH'S short monograph is a valuable contribution to the rapidly-increasing literature which has been called